



THE TOKEN HUNTER

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The Official Publication Of The National Utah Token Society (N.U.T.S.)

DEDICATED TO THE COLLECTING, RECORDING, AND PRESERVING
OF UTAH'S HISTORICAL MEDALS, TOKENS, COINS AND BOTTLES

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NEXT MEETING

Thursday,
January 25, 1996
7:15 p.m.

PROGRAM



Ken Sanders: Collecting
Sports Trading Cards

****PRIZES ***** PRIZES ***** PRIZES ***** PRIZES ***** PRIZES ****

Promptness Prize 1942-D Walking Liberty Halve
Grand Prize Gold 2-Peso

1921 Morgan Silver Dollar

Utah State Prison

Inmate Store G/F 10 cents- Sugarhouse, Ut.	LR-1 \$10-18
Burns Pool Hall G/F 5 cents- Copperfield, Ut	LR-4 \$18-36
Moroni Co-op 1896 G/F 25 cents- Moroni, Ut.	HR-1 \$18-28
Wards Dairy G/F 1qt of Milk- St.George, Ut.	-----
Oscar DeMill & Co G/F 50 cents- Rockville, Ut	Open
Sunnyside Liquor Co G/F 2 1/2 cents- SLC, Ut	LR-7 \$40-55
Distilling Liquor House G/F 5 cents-Milford, Ut	LR-9 \$85-95
The Diamond G/F 12 1/2 cents- Bingham, Ut.	HR-4 \$10-20
Royal Liquor Co G/F 2 1/2 cents- SLC, Ut.	HR-7 \$30-40
Kenilworth Merc Co G/F 5 cents- Kenilworth, Ut	LR-2 \$10-20

1995

TREASURE HUNTER OF THE YEAR

1ST PLACE-----BRUCE DUGGER....258 POINTS: WINNER OF
A NUTS WALL PLAQUE AND 1/10 OZ. GOLD EAGLE
2ND PLACE-----JERAL SMITH.....220 POINTS: WINNER OF
1884-CC MORGAN DOLLAR
3RD PLACE-----CHRIS BENSON....169 POINTS: WINNER OF
1920 STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER

JIM JEFFRIES....134 POINTS
JASON CONNELLY...88 POINTS
ALAN AITKEN.....83 POINTS
TIM ROSE.....59 POINTS
JIM LIDDIARD....39 POINTS
MEL MILGRAM.....35 POINTS
RICHARD CONNELLY.28 POINTS
ROBERT HERMANSEN.27 POINTS
SARA LEWIS.....25 POINTS
RALPH GOLD.....24 POINTS
TIM ZUVER.....17 POINTS
JOLEEN HENDERSON.15 POINTS
DIANE NICEWINTER.13 POINTS
KEVIN ANDERSON...13 POINTS
JOHN JAMES.....11 POINTS
ANDREW BENSON....11 POINTS
HELEN EPSTEIN....11 POINTS
BILL BROWN.....10 POINTS
JAYSON HARRIS.....7 POINTS
MARY SMITH.....7 POINTS
ZACK MILGRAM.....7 POINTS
TOM MAHONY.....6 POINTS
JULIE GOLD.....4 POINTS
RICH SECOR.....4 POINTS
ANN CARSON.....4 POINTS
MIKE VANCHIEVE....4 POINTS
MICHELLE JEFFRIES.3 POINTS
KAREN SECOR.....3 POINTS
MARY LIDDIARD....2 POINTS
MEL BEESLEY.....2 POINTS
BRIAN WESTOVER....2 POINTS



The last thing that I expected Joe to hand me when he came home from the Christmas dinner was the Edith Attebury Award--WHAT A SURPRISE! I hadn't even thought of winning since there were some great stories this year in the Token Hunter. Thanks to those of you who thought my story was worthy of this honor.

We've been out doing a little diggin' and scratchin' since the weather has been fantastic!!! Love that sunshine!!! We haven't found anything worth mentioning. Seems odd that in the summer you cuss the dust, and now we look for somewhere "dry" to dig. Our favorite places are getting a little harder to find treasures, but we'll always keep looking!! IT'S IN THE BLOOD.....Happy diggin' and detectin'.....

Sarah Lewis

N.U.T.S. MEDALS

BY GEORGE WILSON

Recently, there has been some interest expressed about the club medals issued in past years, so I thought now might be a good time to give our members some information about them. For the sake of keeping the medals in some kind of order, I will break them down into three groups: Series One was produced from 1985 to 1988; Series Two from 1989 through 1993; and Series Three from 1994 to the present.

SERIES ONE MEDALS

The Series One medals were produced by Randy Martindale of Park City, Utah. The Series One medals were issued in conjunction with our first coin show in 1985. These medals are somewhat unusual in that they were cast rather than struck. With the type of process used to make these medals, a rubber mold was used to cast the medals six at a time. Because of the centrifugal process used with this type of casting, casts must be done at low temperatures, and the medals were made from an alloy of zinc and aluminum. When the medals were taken from the mold the casting marks were removed, an antique finish, and then a coat of clear lacquer was applied to each medal. It sold for three dollars to club members and four dollars to non-members.

The reverses of all Series One medals show the National Utah Token Society logo which was designed by Joanne Rogers and Harry Campbell. The obverse of the 1985 medal was designed by H. Robert Campbell and depicts a hard-rock miner working by candlelight, deep underground. The legend around the central design reads: "1985 - Good For One Cave-In - Eureka-Frisco-Alta." The "cut-out" style of that year was so well received that the same set-up was used on all the remaining Series One medals.

It was in 1985 that the tradition of presenting a special medal to club officers began. Series One officers' medals are identical to the designs of their respective years. The differences being that they were cast in pewter, have a bright finish, and have the word "pewter" stamped on the edge.

The obverse of the 1986 medal was also designed by Mr. Campbell. The legend reads: "1986 Western America's Treasured Tokens." The central design shows the swinging doors of an old time saloon. In 1986, the cost of the medal was raised to \$3.50 for members and \$4.50 for non-members.

The obverse of the 1987 medal was designed by Glen Sidwell. The central design shows the abandon Wasatch Company Store at Winter Quarters, Utah. The year of issue, 1987, appears at the top of the medal. The legend reads: "Trade Tokens - Keeping Utah's Proud Past Alive - Good For One Exploder At Wasatch Store." Medal costs for 1987 were the same as 1986.

The final Series One medal was designed by George Wilson in 1988, the date the year was moved into the central design. The central design shows the head frame of the Bullion Beck and Champion Mine in Eureka, Utah. The legend is divided by crossed pick and shovel at nine and three o'clock. The legend reads: "Utah's Mining Districts -- The Legend And The Legacy." Medal prices were raised to \$4.50 for members and \$5.50 for non-members.

The last item I want to discuss about the Series One medals is the existence of so called "patterns." Because of the lost wax process used to make the Series One medals, six medals were produced each year that are approximately 3% larger than the regular production pieces (about 46.5 mm). These pieces were used to transfer the design of the medals to the master molds. Some were retained by Mr. Martindale as examples of his work, others were made available to collectors, members, etc. Because of their use, and the fact that they were not readily available, I do not consider them to be a true part of this series.

SERIES TWO MEDALS

The second series of N.U.T.S. Medals was produced by the Hall Brothers of Morgan, Utah, from 1989 through 1993. This marked the first time medals had been "struck." Dies were prepared using a 'photo acid etch' process, and each piece was struck on an individual planchet. This allowed the use of metals which melt at much higher temperatures. The Series Two medals were struck in silver, copper and brass. All Series Two silver medals sold for \$13.50 to members and \$15.00 to non-members. From 1989 to 1991, brass medals were sold to members for \$3.60. In 1991 and 1992, members could buy brass medals for \$3.00 each. Non-member prices for all Series Two brass medals were \$4.00 each. All Series Two medals struck in copper were presentation pieces. As with the Series One medals, the common reverse of the Series Two medals show the club logo. All Series Two silver medals were stamped "1 oz. .999 silver" on their edge.

The 1989 medal was designed by H. Robert Campbell. The central design shows a representation of the Southern Hotel which once stood in the now-deserted town of Frisco, Utah. Below the building are the obverse and reverse designs of a token used in that hotel. The obverse of the token reads: "Southern Hotel, Frisco Ut." The reverse reads: "Good For One Drink." The legend surrounding the main design reads: "Utah's First Self-Identified Territorial Token - 1989."

The 1990 medal was designed by Bill Turpula. The design shows a representation of a U.S. Fuel Company building in Norland, Utah. Before the mine, a miner pushes a full coal car. On the car is the date of issue, 1990. Above the design the legend reads: "Utah Coal Country."

In 1991, the theme of Winter Quarters was used for a second time. The medal was designed by Julie Gold, and refined by Bonnie Robinson. It shows a steam locomotive traveling down the track. To the left is one of the Wasatch Company Stores. In the lower right-hand, the legend reads "Winter Quarters."

In 1992 the theme was the tenth anniversary of the founding of the N.U.T.S. This medal was designed by Ralph Gold. The design shows a representation of the State of Utah. Inside the state, the legend reads: "National Utah Token Society - Ten Fun Years - Keep On Digging." In the upper right, separated by a shovel, are the dual dates of 1982 - 1992.

The year 1993 marked the last medal produced by the Hall Brothers. This medal was designed by Kristian Wang. The design shows a token issued in 1893 to commemorate the dedication of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City. The obverse of the token shows the newly completed building with the inscription "Mormon Temple." The tokens reverse reads: "Johnson's V.T.R. Dedication Souvenir April 6th 1893." The medal's legend reads: "1993 100th

Anniversary Dedication Salt Lake Mormon Temple." Above the token, the dual dates of 1893-1993 can be seen.

It should be noted that several Series Two medals have been produced with uniface strikings. These pieces were used as awards and presentation pieces. Once again, because of their use and availability, I do not feel they should be considered a collectable part of this series.

SERIES THREE MEDALS

This brings us to our most recent or Series Three medals. These medals have been produced by the Liberty Mint which is located in Provo, Utah. The Liberty Mint uses a "photo acid etch" process to produce their dies which makes a very pleasing two dimensional design.

Again the common reverse is the club logo; however the design was modified and the legend changed to read "Organized 1982." As with the previous series, all silver medals carry the designation "1 oz. .999 silver" on their edge. Series Three medals have been sold to members at \$10.00 each for silver medals and \$3.00 each for copper and brass medals. Nonmember prices have been \$15.00 each for silver medals and \$5.00 each for copper and brass medals.

The 1994 medal design was suggested by Eric Jamison and approved by a majority vote of our membership. The obverse design shows a fictionalized view of Park City, Utah. Above the main design, the legend reads "Historic Park City." Below and integrated into the design the words "First Series" appear. The date of 1994 appears above the design. The "First Series" designation was used to note that this would be the first of a series of Park City medals, but a new theme was chosen for the 1995 medals. The obverse design was originally used for the cover of the book *Treasure Mountain Home*. It is the work of J.E. Coyle and was use with the artist's permission.

The 1995 medal design is representation of the old Salt Air Pavilion which stood for many years on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. This design was suggested by Bill Brown. Around the design are the words "Salt Aire Resort - Great Salt Lake, Utah." The date of 1995 is included in this legend. Because of an error by the die maker, Salt Air is incorrectly spelled as Salt Aire.

Again, special uniface strikes of the Series Three medals have been made. Since these medals are limited in their use and availability, they should not be considered a true part of this series.

In closing, I would like to encourage each or our members to continue their support of our medals program. The profits from their sales help pay for the club expenses and help promote our interests. The 1996 medals will show our support for Utah's Centennial Celebration and help support the club as well.

N.U.T.S. MEDAL MINTAGES					
	ZINC	PEWTER	SILVER	COPPER	BRASS
1985	150	12			
1986	150	12			
1987	150	12			
1988	100	12			
1989			74	10	104
1990			64 ¹	13	108 ²
1991			66 ³	10	111 ⁴
1992			51 ⁵	15	106 ⁶
1993			74 ⁷	12 ⁸	120 ⁹
1994			120 ¹⁰	100 ¹¹	100
1995			107* ¹²	88* ¹³	62* ¹⁴

1. figure includes 3 uniface strikes

2. figure includes 7 uniface strikes and 2 cancelation strikes

3. figure includes 2 uniface strikes

4. figure includes 7 uniface strikes and 1 cancelation strike

5. figure includes 2 uniface strikes

6. figure includes 1 cancelation strike

7. figure includes 4 uniface strikes

8. figure includes 2 uniface strikes

9. figure includes 10 uniface strikes and 1 cancelation strike

10. figure includes 2 uniface strikes

11. figure includes 10 uniface strikes

12. figure includes 2 uniface strikes

13. figure includes 10 uniface strikes

14. figure includes 3 uniface strikes

* mintage figures are as of September 10, 1995

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A SHORT HISTORY OF LIBERTY PARK

BY KEVIN ANDERSON

Is there any club member who has not swung a coil in Liberty Park? This fall, with daylight hours waning, I have stopped at Liberty Park a few times on the way home from work to search for twenty or thirty minutes. I have only found clad coins, but Liberty Park has a long history of buried coins.

Issac Chase, the original owner of the Liberty Park property, was reported to have uncovered "Jaredite Coins" in the area in the mid-1800s while digging a canal. Fearing that the discovery would cause Mormons to dig for treasure rather than plow for food, Brigham Young confiscated the coins and instructed Chase to keep quiet about the discovery. Indeed, it is rumored that the coins are still stored in the famous, but perhaps fanciful, "Church Vault."¹

Chase was one of the first to arrive in the Salt Lake Valley, and in 1848 Brigham Young awarded him a lot in the city together with a five-acre plot in an area known as the "Big Field." Chase discovered several springs on the site and purchased adjoining property to create a pond and grist mill. Chase finished the mill in 1852; in 1854, Brigham Young became Chase's son-in-law as well as his business partner; and by 1860 Brigham was the sole owner of the property. The mill pond, the grist mill, and Chase's home are all part of present day Liberty Park. In addition, some the trees planted by Chase are still standing in the northwest section of the park.

Consistent with Brigham's wishes that the area become a park after his death, the city purchased the property from his estate on April 26, 1881, for \$27,500.00 and dedicated the area "to the use of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City." The official dedication of the park was scheduled for July 4, 1881; however, the dedication was continued to the next year when President Garfield was mortally wounded on July 2, 1881.

Since its dedication, Liberty Park has been the classic urban retreat with a small zoo, band stands, kiddy rides, food concessions, paddle boats, and copious shade trees. At one time, the mill pond itself was smaller but deeper. A large bridge on wood pilings crossed over to the small islands where bands played during summer evenings. In winter, people ice skated on the pond; however, because three warm springs fed the pond, it never froze solid, and skating was subsequently banned.

Boating has always been popular on the pond. In the 50s and 60s, a scaled-down version of a Mississippi steamboat known as the "River Queen" offered visitors short pleasure cruises around the pond. However, the River Queen was figuratively scuttled after sinking twice from holes drilled in her bow by juvenile delinquents.

If the pond's history gives you ideas about purchasing an underwater detector, save your money. For many years, the city's Fourth of July celebration took place at Liberty Park. An old newspaper article reports how hundreds of children extinguished their sparklers by tossing them into the pond. Trying to detect through thousands of rusted sparklers would be like trying to scan

¹ If everything that is rumored to be in the Church Vault actually existed, the vault would need to be the size of the Delta Center. Sacred treasure believed by some to be found in the vault include the Gold Plates, the Urim & Thummim, the Sword of Laban, the Brass Plates of Laban, the Liahona, the Joseph Smith seer stone, the map to the Rhoades Gold Mine, and the recipe for Mrs. Field's Cookies!

over chicken wire. In 1979, the city completely dredged the pond and enlarged it and lined it with concrete to facilitate its use as a flood control device (I would sure like to locate the dredged dirt since it probably contained hundreds of old coins). Furthermore, the newspaper article says that the pond would be re-dredged every five to ten years. Consequently, only modern coins can be found on the pond's concrete bottom.

Since its creation, visitors have thronged to Liberty Park. Before the era of air-conditioning, the entire town would take the trolley to Liberty Park on Sunday evenings to relax in the shade and listen to band concerts. During the 40s and 50s, Liberty Park was the frequent site of Camporees with hundreds of Boy Scouts camping on the park grounds.

In the 60s and 70s, Liberty Park fell into disrepair becoming a hang-out for hippies and hoods. Riots, drugs, and assaults were all part of the park experience. In the summer of 1980, a white-supremacist shot two black men in Liberty Park because they were jogging with white women. During the 80's, the road surrounding the park became a cruising area for local toughs looking for trouble.

In the past ten years, Liberty Park has enjoyed a resurgence of family popularity through traffic control and a more visible police presence.

As a hunting site, Liberty Park certainly has the potential for some very old, and possibly ancient, coins. Furthermore, its current popularity promises plentiful finds of modern coins and jewelry. However, Liberty Park's biggest treasure is its atmosphere of small-town Americana in the increasingly cosmopolitan city of Salt Lake.

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